

Acute hepatologic and nephrologic effects of calcitriol in Syrian golden hamster (*Mesocricetus auratus*)*

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Although vitamin D is included in the group of fat-soluble vitamins, it must be considered as a prohormone. Its active forms, including calcitriol, have pleiotropic effects and play an important role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis, as well as in hormone secretion, and they demonstrate anti-cancer properties. Since calcitriol delivery can be beneficial for the organism, and Syrian golden hamsters represent a unique experimental model, we decided to investigate its toxicity in this species. In this study, we injected calcitriol intraperitoneally at doses 0 (control), 0.180 ± 0.009 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ and 0.717 ± 0.032 $\mu\text{g/kg}$. Animal behavior was observed for 72 hrs after injection, and afterwards blood, liver and kidneys were collected for post-mortem examination, electron microscopy, and hematology analyses. The highest dose of calcitriol induced a change in animal behavior from calm to aggressive, and the liver surface showed morphological signs of damage. Following injection of calcitriol, ultrastructural changes were also observed in the liver and kidneys, e.g. vacuolization and increased number of mitochondria. There was also a trend for increased serum levels of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), but not of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) or GGTP (gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase). There was no change in Ca, Mg and P levels, as well as in blood morphology between experimental and control groups. These results indicate that calcitriol at 0.717, but not at 0.180 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, may induce acute damage to the liver and kidneys, without inducing calcemia. We propose that the hepatotoxic effect of calcitriol in hamster constitutes the primary cause of behavioral changes.

Key words: calcitriol, Syrian golden hamster, hepatologic toxicity, nephrologic toxicity

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Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ES, Endocrine Society; GGTP, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase; UVB, ultraviolet B; VDBP, Vitamin D Binding Protein; VDT, Vitamin D Toxicity

INTRODUCTION

Vitamin D is included in the group of fat-soluble vitamins (Venkatram *et al.*, 2011), but it is also considered to be the oldest hormone in the world associated with

a good health status of people, as well as many other forms of life (Holick *et al.*, 2007; Bikle, 2011; Christakos *et al.*, 2016; Piotrowska *et al.*, 2016). The functions of vitamin D and its derivatives are associated not only with calcium and phosphorus homeostasis and the proper functioning of the skeletal system, but also with the regulation of many body systems, including the cardiovascular, endocrine, immune, and central nervous systems as examples (Holick, 2007; Bikle, 2011; Christakos *et al.*, 2016; Rejnmark *et al.*, 2017). The pleiotropic effect is related to the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis, hormone secretion and other mechanisms (Samuel & Sitrin, 2008; Burns *et al.*, 2015; Christakos *et al.*, 2016; Piotrowska *et al.*, 2016). Vitamin D is also described in the literature as an anti-cancer agent (Holick, 2007; Battault *et al.*, 2013; Bikle *et al.*, 2013; Slominski *et al.*, 2014; Slominski *et al.*, 2015a; Wierzbicka *et al.*, 2014).

Vitamin D can be delivered to the body in a diet containing cholecalciferol or ergocalciferol, but it is mainly obtained through skin phototransformation of 7-dehydrocholesterol under ultraviolet-B (UVB) radiation (Lips, 2006; Holick, 2007; Bikle, 2011; Henry, 2011). Interestingly, although vitamin D is important for many organisms (Holick *et al.*, 2007), most furry animals, including dogs, cats or rodents, are not able to effectively and efficiently produce vitamin D in the skin, hence diet is the primary source of this vitamin for them (Corbee *et al.*, 2008). The 7-dehydrocholesterol present in epidermal cells is transformed into pre-vitamin D₃ by absorbing UVB energy by the unsaturated-B ring, and then after thermal reorganization, vitamin D₃ is released into the bloodstream (Holick, 2003; Henry, 2011). After binding to the vitamin D Binding Protein (VDBP), it is transported to the liver, where it undergoes the first hydroxylation by CYP2R1 or CYP27A1 to produce calcidiol (25(OH)D₃), which is then transported to the kidneys, where it is hydroxylated to the active form of calcitriol (1,25(OH)₂D₃) (Reichrath *et al.*, 2007; Lehmann & Meurer, 2010; Bikle, 2014). Alternative pathways of vitamin D activation by CYP11A1, a rate limiting enzyme of steroidogenesis, have recently been described (Slominski *et al.*, 2005, 2012, 2015b, 2015c). The products of that pathway are biologically active, and act on vitamin D receptor (VDR) and retinoic orphan acid receptors (RORs) (Slominski *et al.*, 2014; Slominski *et al.*, 2017a; Slominski *et al.*, 2017b).

Currently, it is estimated that vitamin D deficiency affects up to one billion people around the world (Mazahery & Hurst, 2015). According to the Endocrine So-

ciety (ES), it is assumed that deficiency corresponds to a 25(OH)D serum concentration below 20 ng/ml (<50 nmol/L); serum level between 20 ng/ml (50 nmol/L) and 30 ng/ml (<75 nmol/L) is considered as insufficiency; while levels above 30 ng/ml (>75 nmol/L) are sufficient to maintain normal physiological functions (Gupta *et al.*, 2014; Sowah *et al.*, 2017). Although the active form of this vitamin is its metabolite 1,25(OH)₂D₃, the determination of the vitamin D status is not based on the measurement of its serum concentration (Thacher & Clarke, 2011). Metabolite 25(OH)D is used for that purpose, whose half-life in human serum is about 2–3 weeks (Holick, 2009; Thacher & Clarke, 2011).

Interestingly, vitamin D toxicity (VDT), also known as hypervitaminosis D, is a rare complication (Marins *et al.*, 2014; Marciniowska-Suchowierska *et al.*, 2016). As our body can regulate the amount of vitamin D produced during sun exposure, and enriched foods do not contain large amounts of this compound (Gupta *et al.*, 2014), poisoning will not occur because the excess of vitamin D₃ and its precursor is photodegradable, as proposed by many authors (Alshahrani & Aljohani, 2013; Wacker & Holick, 2013). Vitamin D may also follow alternative pathways of activation in the skin or in organs expressing high systemic levels of CYP11A1 (Slominski *et al.*, 2012; Slominski *et al.*, 2015; Slominski *et al.*, 2018). However, excessive oral intake of artificial supplements may lead to such excess (Marins *et al.*, 2014; Marciniowska-Suchowierska *et al.*, 2016). Especially nowadays, high doses of vitamin D are sold without prescription, which can lead to patients taking excessive amounts of vitamin D supplements (Gorris *et al.*, 2016). The main and most frequently reported clinical consequence of vitamin D toxicity is hypercalcemia (Holick, 2007; Chakraborty *et al.*, 2015). The probable mechanism of vitamin D toxicity is related to a signal transduction process, and the fact that the catabolic system and CYP24A1 are not able to keep up with the target calcitriol cell levels (Koul *et al.*, 2011). Early symptoms of vitamin D toxicity include, among others, nausea, diarrhoea, anorexia, bone pain, drowsiness, constant headaches, irregular heartbeat and hypertension, loss of appetite, muscle and joint pain, and also nervousness (Schwalfenberg, 2007; Alshahrani & Aljohani, 2013; Virmani, 2014).

Since an increased calcitriol uptake can be beneficial for organisms, we decided to study the toxicity of vitamin D active form in hamsters. In our study we focused our interest on behavioral observation, hematology, internal organ function and morphology.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals. This experiment was performed using 12 female Syrian golden hamsters (22–23 months old) purchased at the Charles River Laboratories. The experiments on animals were approved by the Local Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, approval No. 264/2015. The animals were maintained under sterile conditions in a ventilated cabin equipped with HEPA filters, in a 12 h light cycle, with free access to water and food. The detailed composition of the feed (the Labo-feed B standard, Wytownia Pasz “Morawski”, Kcynia, Poland) is presented in the Supplementary Fig. S1 (at www.actabp.pl).

Calcitriol treatment. Calcitriol (1,25(OH)₂D₃) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. First, vitamin D was dissolved in 100% ethanol to 100 µM. Then it was diluted in PBS to 50 nM (final ethanol concentration

was 0.05%) and 200 nM (0.20% final ethanol concentration) to a total injectable volume of 2 ml. The doses of 50 nM and 200 nM calcitriol per kilogram body weight were 0.180 ± 0.009 µg/kg and 0.717 ± 0.032 µg/kg, respectively. Four hamsters treated with the vehicle (PBS plus ethanol) served as controls. All injections were intraperitoneal. Animal behavior was recorded daily (the characteristic pain symptoms were under special investigation, e.g. the eye shape, fur condition, ear position, socialization, and hyperactivity), and the Syrian golden hamsters were euthanized 72 hours after 1,25(OH)₂D₃ or vehicle administration.

Post-mortem examination. Syrian golden hamsters were euthanized by injection of a mixture of drugs (ketamine and xylazine, 150 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg, respectively, *ip* injection). Their blood was drawn from the ventricles of a beating heart. The livers and kidneys were also collected, grossly inspected, weighed and prepared for further examination.

Tissue preparation for transmission electron microscopy. Tissue fragments were fixed in 3% glutaraldehyde, followed by contrasting with 2% OsO₄ (SPI Supplies, USA), and then immersed in epoxy resin Epon 812 (Serva, Germany). The protocol used was a modified method of Marzella and Glaumann (1980) (Marzella & Glaumann, 1980). Ultrathin slices were prepared using the ultramicrotome Leica EM UC7. Photographs were taken using the transmission electron microscope Tecnai G2 Spirit (FEI Company, USA).

Hematology analysis. Blood morphology and biochemical parameters were analyzed for 12 animals using the hematological analyzer Cobas e 411 (Roche). Immunoenzymatic assay methods with appropriate reagent kits were used. The Elecsys Vitamin D Total test, involving the “ECLIA” electrochemiluminescence method, was used for determination of 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels in hamster serum. Hamster blood was sampled from the beating heart into vials with K₃EDTA. Blood smears were performed for all samples, and stained using the Pappenheim method (May Grunwald-Giemza, AQUA-MED, Kraków, Poland). Microscopic analysis of blood cells was carried out using immersion under magnification of 1000x, and calculated using Shilling’s formula (Krawczyński & Osiński, 1967).

Statistics and data analysis. Statistica12® software (StatSoft, Tulsa, USA) was used to analyze the experimental results. The Syrian golden hamsters were divided into fully randomized groups. One-way ANOVA, U-test and Fisher test were performed on a needs basis. During analysis, all data were correlated together to investigate the possible reasons for data heterogeneity.

RESULTS

Animal behavior and macroscopic observation during necropsy

All animals treated with a high dose of calcitriol were nervous and overreactive. During their long-term stay in the animal facility, untreated animals were calm and well-adjusted to handlers. In contrast, agitated and aggressive behavior towards handlers was observed after a single dose of calcitriol (0.717 µg/kg). Animal weight has not changed throughout the experiment. The quantified information about the change in hamster behavior after calcitriol treatment in comparison to the control is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The table presents behavioral changes and macroscopic changes in the liver according to the calcitriol doses.

The behavior is presented on a scale of 0–1, where 0 = calmness; 1 = aggressiveness. Changes in the liver are shown on a scale of 0–2, where 0 = no change; 1 = small cysts; 2 = large cysts. Average values \pm SD illustrating the liver changes for calcitriol doses 0nM, 50 nM and 200 nM were 0 ± 0 , 0 ± 0 and 1.25 ± 0.50 , respectively. The ANOVA test showing statistical significance for the highest dose of calcitriol as compared with the control group was $p=0.024$.

Calcitriol dose [nM]	Animal code	Behavior	Changes on the liver
0	1	0	0
	2	0	0
	3	0	0
	4	0	0
	5	0	0
50	6	0	0
	7	0	0
	8	0	0
	9	1	1
200	10	1	1
	11	1	1
	12	1	2

Table 2. The mean values (n=4) for liver function tests, depending on the dose of calcitriol (A).

The chart presents the dependence of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels on the calcitriol dose for individual animals.

Dose of calcitriol [nM]	Parameters		
	ALT [U/l]	AST [U/l]	GGTP [U/l]
0	38.00 \pm 4.8	41.5 \pm 11.21	1.25 \pm 0.96
50	42.75 \pm 20.22	55.5 \pm 18.91	0.75 \pm 1.5
200	43.25 \pm 9.54	99.25 \pm 56.81	0.5 \pm 0.58

In animals without calcitriol treatment, as well as in the group of hamsters injected with 50 nM calcitriol, there were no macroscopic changes found in the liver. However, after the highest dose of calcitriol, cystic changes in the liver were observed at the macroscopic level. There were no changes in the liver weight between the control and experimental groups. Statistical analysis (Anova univariate) showed no significant difference in the weight of the livers of animals from individual experimental groups. Mean liver weight values are presented in the Supplementary Fig. S2 (at www.actabp.pl).

Blood and serum effects

To find an explanation for observed behavior changes, blood samples were analyzed. The levels of Ca (calcium), P (phosphate) and Mg (magnesium) were unaffected by calcitriol treatment (Fig. S3, Table S1 at www.actabp.pl). No significant changes in the hematological parameters were found (Fig. S3, Table S2 and S3 at www.actabp.pl). Red blood cell parameters and leukocyte characteristics were within the normal range for a healthy hamster (Weiss & Wardrop, 2010; Suckow *et al.*, 2012), although they were at the upper limit for each group. Mean values are presented in the Supplementary Fig. S3 (at www.actabp.pl).

Level of calcidiol in the blood

To compare our results with the gold-standard clinical test for vitamin D body level, the calcidiol blood concentration was measured. The level of 25(OH)D3 was measured in the hamster blood 3 days after the single, intraperitoneal injection of calcitriol. No significant changes were registered between the vehicle control (14.96 ± 2.24

ng/ml) and experimental groups that received 50 and 200 nM of calcitriol (16.33 ± 2.97 and 15.26 ± 4.70 ng/ml).

Biochemical effects

Liver toxicity was characterized by biochemical parameters. There was only a slight increase in the alanine aminotransferase (ALT) after calcitriol treatment, which was

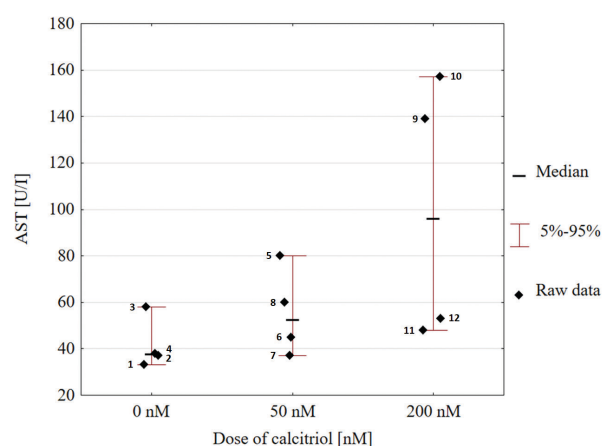


Figure 1. The increase in AST due to calcitriol treatment dose was estimated to have the following effect: $F(2, 9)=2.93520$, $p=0.10439$, and significant intercept ($p=0.0001$).

The point labels indicate the animal code. A considerable heterogeneity of AST values was observed for hamsters treated with 200 nM calcitriol solution. The variances differed between the calcitriol dose groups (p -value of Fisher test for dose 50 nM and 200 nM relative to control was 0.1048 and 0.6571, respectively, which indicated a statistical difference between variances of the individual samples).

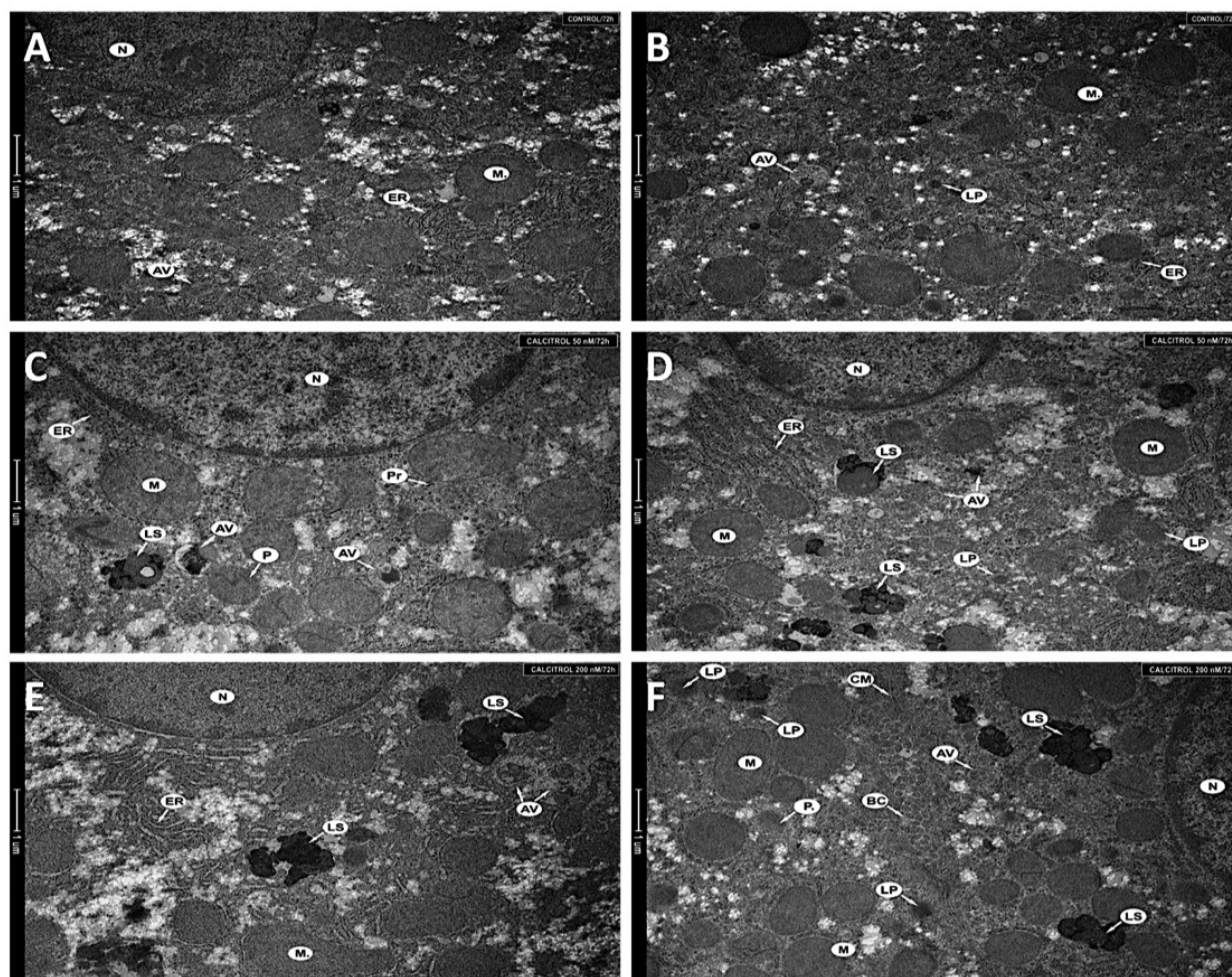


Figure 2. Fragments of a hepatocyte from liver (A, B) of an untreated animal, (C, D) of a hamster treated with 50 nM, (E, F) of a hamster treated with 200 nM.

Nucleus (N), mitochondria (M), rough endoplasmic reticulum (ER), single autophagic vacuoles (AV), primary lysosomes (LP), peroxisomes (P), secondary lysosomes (LS), polyribosomes (Pr), cellular membrane (CM), and bile duct (BC) were seen in the cytoplasm. Magnification 11 500 \times (A–F).

statistically insignificant. An increase in the aspartate aminotransferase (AST) values was observed for two experimental groups as compared with the untreated control (ANOVA intercept $p=0.0001$). There was a higher than a two-fold increase in the mean AST values between the control group and the group treated with the highest dose of calcitriol. The levels of gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP) were reduced in experimental groups in comparison to the control, however, the changes were not statistically significant. Mean values \pm S.D. of liver function tests are presented in Table 2. The dependence of AST levels on the administered calcitriol dose in individual animals is presented in Fig. 1. The above analysis indicates an enhanced liver activity (Supplementary Fig. S4 at www.actabp.pl).

Ultrastructural effects in the liver after calcitriol treatment

Numerous normal organelles, with proper structure and size, were observed in the hepatocytes of the untreated animals. Normal nucleus, cisterns of rough endoplasmic reticulum, primary lysosomes, single vacuoles and mitochondria were observed (Fig. 2A and 2B).

In comparison, the ultrastructure of hepatocytes obtained from animals treated with calcitriol at 50 nM has changed (Fig. 2C and 2D). Specifically, there was a slight

increase in the number and size of mitochondria. Moreover, a distinct enlargement of the lysosomal system was seen (Fig. 2C and 2D) and there was formation of autophagic vacuoles at different stages of development.

The ultrastructure of hepatocytes from the livers of hamsters treated with 200 nM was substantially changed (Fig. 2E and 2F). Mitochondria were more numerous, enlarged and with a changed structure. Moreover, the mitochondria were often surrounded by the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum, indicating progressing vacuolization. Other findings included an increased number of lysosomes, numerous autophagic vacuoles, and a slight swelling of the rough endoplasmic reticulum (Fig. 2E).

Ultrastructural effects in the kidney after calcitriol treatment

Normal organelles of proper size and structure were seen in the kidney cells obtained from untreated animals. Figs 3A and 3B show the nucleus, mitochondria, primary lysosomes, Golgi apparatus and single vacuoles. The low dose of calcitriol (50 nM) already caused an increase in the number and size of mitochondria, as well as the presence of many ribosomes and polyribosomes (Figs 3C and 3D). Calcitriol also led to a distinctive increase of the lysosomal compartment, and to generation

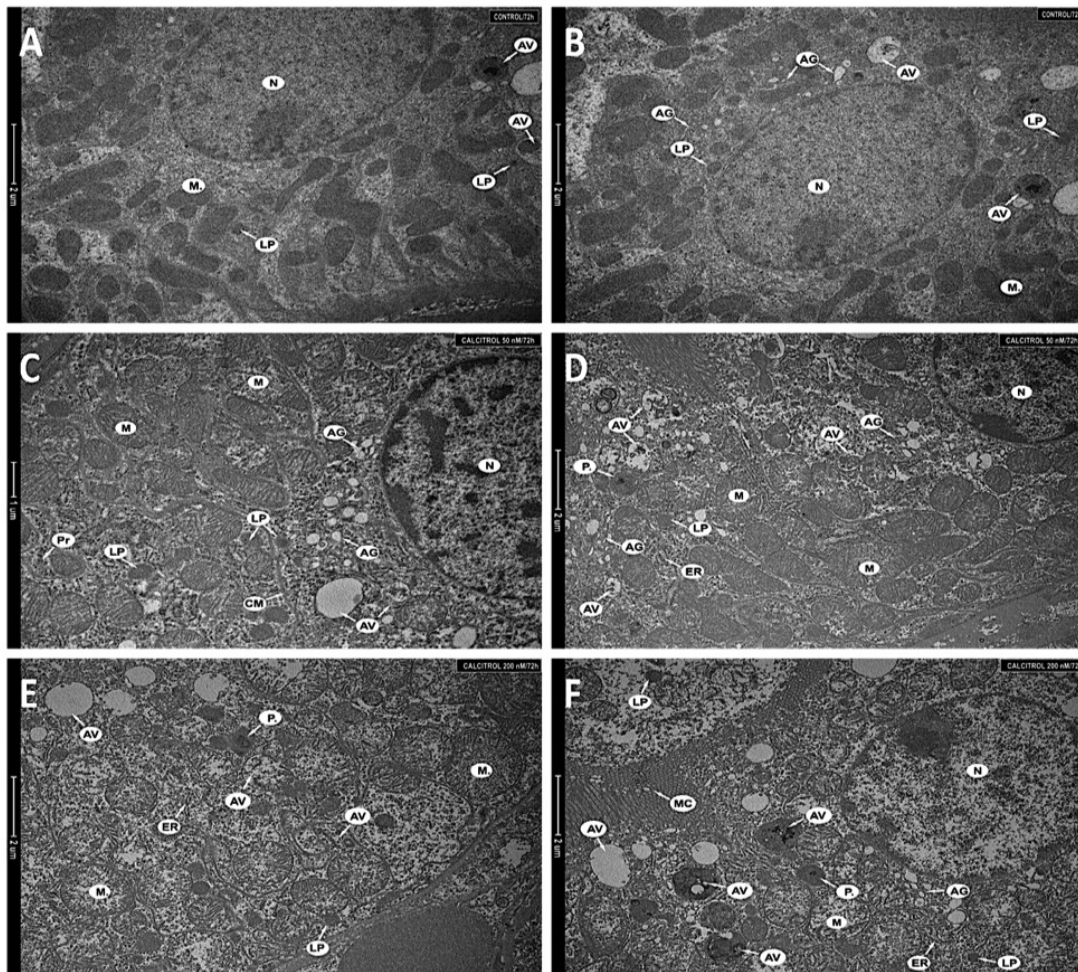


Figure 3. Fragments of the kidney cells (A, B) of an untreated animal, (C, D) of a hamster treated with 50 nM, (E, F) of a hamster treated with 200 nM.

Nucleus (N), mitochondria (M), single autophagic vacuoles (AV), primary lysosomes (LP), Golgi apparatus (AG), polyribosomes (Pr), cell membrane (CM), endoplasmic reticulum (ER), peroxisomes (P.) and microvilli (MC). Magnification 8 200 \times (A, B, D–F), 9 900 \times (C).

of various autophagic vacuoles at different stages of development. Close to the nucleus, more swollen Golgi apparatus cisterns were detected.

The higher dose of calcitriol (200 nM) induced substantial changes in the ultrastructure of kidney cells in comparison to the control group. Both, the size and number of mitochondria increased, and shortened mitochondrial cristae were observed. Mitochondrial swelling was also seen (Fig. 3E). A substantial increase in the number of lysosomes, and numerous various autophagic vacuoles, as well as autophagolysosomes was characteristic for autophagy. Cellular response in the kidney to the increased dose of calcitriol is shown in Figs 3E and F, presenting the enhanced lysosomal system and increased number of peroxisomes.

DISCUSSION

The most important message from our study is vitamin D toxicity (unrelated to the calcium and magnesium blood levels) in older Syrian golden hamsters. The observed effect was demonstrated by changes on the macro- and micro-scale (e.g. liver cysts, increase in the number and size of mitochondria in livers and kidneys), and by the pain-related behavioral changes.

We found that the observed nervousness and hyperactivity in animals had been related to the highest injected dose of calcitriol (200 nM). The reasons behind such behavior were not clear. However, it appeared to be a typical behaviour of Syrian golden hamsters in response to pain. Additionally, during the necropsy examination, significant changes in liver morphology were observed (e.g. cysts). Moreover, our further analysis strongly indicated the presence of hepatotoxic effects of calcitriol. Therefore, we postulate that severe liver pain after a high dose of calcitriol may be responsible for the observed changes in animal behavior. Additionally, liver damage might have induced the itching of the skin, which would explain the nervousness of the animals while handling.

Due to the fact that several steps of vitamin D metabolism, and its binding to specific proteins, depend on magnesium as a cofactor (Gröber *et al.*, 2015), administration of high doses of vitamin D leads to depletion of magnesium (Reddy & Edwards, 2017). However, in the current study, tests did not reveal a reduction in magnesium levels in any of the animal groups. Due to a common problem with the availability of tests determining the exact level of magnesium, the results could have been overestimated. It should be noted though, that even if the results represent normal levels of magnesium

in plasma, there may still be an intracellular deficiency of it (Reddy & Edwards, 2017).

Based on vitamin D metabolism pathway in the body, the finding of no significant changes in calcidiol (25(OH)D₃) blood concentration in all of experimental groups may be treated as a proof of concept for our experiment, where calcitriol (1,25(OH)₂D₃) was injected into the animals. The level of 25(OH)D₃ is related to the liver metabolism, whereas 1,25(OH)₂D₃ blood level is associated with kidney function, and depends on the 25(OH)D₃ level. In our case, the assumption can be made that the self-produced 1,25(OH)₂D₃ is similar in all experimental groups (based on 25(OH)D₃ levels), and the difference in calcitriol levels is only due to the injected amount.

However, the morphological defects in the liver appear to be confirmed by selected biochemical parameters only. Thus, a more than two-fold increase was observed for the AST levels in hamsters given 200 nM of calcitriol as compared with the untreated group, which might indicate liver damage resulting from the administration of calcitriol, considering the function of AST. ALT and AST are enzymes that are found especially in the liver and skeletal muscles, but in other organs as well. Elevated enzyme levels are seen, inter alia, in hamsters with hepatic necrosis, affected hepatocytes or liver neoplasia and metabolic alterations (Suckow *et al.*, 2012). The ratio of AST to ALT is more clinically useful, and it is calculated if the normal ranges for those enzymes are exceeded. Ratios higher than 1 indicate liver disease, while ratios greater than 2 are observed in toxic damage, e.g. in alcoholic hepatitis (Gowda *et al.*, 2009). Interestingly, the mean ratio of AST to ALT in animals injected with 200 nM of calcitriol was close to 2, while for the control group it was almost 1. Those results can be explained by two factors: (1) age of the tested animals, and (2) ethanol concentration in the injected solution. Namely, hamsters metabolize ethanol very well and very quickly. This serves as protection against liver damage, and most probably results from an evolutionary adaptation associated with the necessity of consuming fermented grains stored in damp burrows (McPherson & Van Hoosier, 1987). Liver changes can be also associated with aging (Suckow *et al.*, 2012). However, the effect of aging was excluded, because all hamsters in both, the control group and the experimental groups, were of similar age, and in animals without calcitriol, no changes in the liver were observed. Although in the control group the AST level was slightly raised in comparison to young animals, a significant increase in the level of the parameters was observed only after calcitriol administration. Therefore, we postulate that the observed liver damage is directly related to calcitriol supplementation.

Furthermore, liver damage is usually accompanied by an increase in the gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase levels (Gowda *et al.*, 2009). However, the study presented here reveals a slightly reduced, but statistically not significant effect observed with increased doses of calcitriol. This suggests a lack of bile duct damage resulting from the calcitriol doses used.

The possibility of observing changes in organs under the influence of vitamin D is also interesting in view of the results presented in the publication of McCullough and coworkers in 2010 (McCullough *et al.*, 2010). Results from epidemiologic studies presented in that work showed that a high dose of 25(OH)D was associated with a two-fold higher risk of developing pancreatic cancer (McCullough *et al.*, 2010).

The recognised toxicity of vitamin D is hypercalcemia (Slominski *et al.*, 2010, 2011; Wang *et al.*, 2012; Cheng *et al.*, 2014). However, the presented analyses demonstrate a lack of effect on calcium levels. According to the literature, calcium levels for healthy hamsters should fall within the range of 5.3–12.0 mg/dl (Suckow *et al.*, 2012); the calcium levels obtained in both, the control and experimental groups, were slightly above that limit. For the control group, the mean value was 13.97 ± 0.97 , while for the groups treated with 50 nM and 200 nM of calcitriol, it was 13.80 ± 0.85 and 14.53 ± 1.23 , respectively, hence no hypercalcemia could be observed after the administration of calcitriol in the tested hamsters. The level of Ca in serum could be affected by the age of hamsters used in the experiment. It is known that older animals may present with calcium metabolism disorders, which are the result of hormonal disturbances related to age, especially in females (Yeh *et al.*, 2013). Finally, standardization of the Ca assay used in the study may be different from those previously reported (Suckow *et al.*, 2012), thus leading to a higher reading in the control values. Nevertheless, the data we present clearly indicate a lack of effect of the injected calcitriol doses on plasma calcium and phosphate levels.

Ultrastructural examination of the livers demonstrated an effect of calcitriol. Namely, normal organelles were observed in the hepatocytes of the untreated animals, while changes were seen in the hepatocytes obtained from animals treated with calcitriol dosed at 50 nM and 200 nM. For example, generation of various autophagic vacuoles at different stages of development, and enlargement of the lysosomal system, following the administration of the 50 nM calcitriol dose indicate the induction of autophagy as an adaptive cellular response to calcitriol treatment. The higher dose of calcitriol also led to the induction of structures typical of autophagy, i.e. primary and secondary lysosomes, and autophagic vacuoles (containing material at various stages of degradation). The observed effects could indicate distress induced by calcitriol on cellular metabolism, exemplified by the changes in mitochondria, and lysosomal activities.

Ultrastructural effects after calcitriol treatment were also investigated in the kidneys. While kidney cells from untreated animals showed normal organelles (proper size and structure), the same structures were altered in animals treated with calcitriol. Following injection of the lower dose of calcitriol, the changes indicated induction of autophagy as an adaptive response of kidney cells to calcitriol. However, effects after the dose of 200 nM, such as swelling of the mitochondria, suggested a metabolic effect in response to calcitriol. Cellular response in the kidneys to an increased dose of calcitriol consists of defense mechanisms' activation. The changes in the kidneys might be secondary to an inadequate liver metabolism of calcitriol.

To eliminate other reasons for the observed change in animal behavior, an alternative hypothesis was tested. That is why the level of available magnesium, called 'the sedative ion' (DiSilvestro, 2005), was measured. In magnesium deficiency, the activation of calcium channels decreases, leading to an increase in the calcium concentration in the cell, and later to a reduced axon stimulation threshold, which then results in an increase in neuromuscular excitability (Mawri *et al.*, 2017). However, in our experiment, no significant differences in magnesium and calcium levels were detected.

CONCLUSION

Our results indicate that the tested doses of calcitriol may lead to acute effects on the liver and kidneys. The hepatotoxic effect of calcitriol in Syrian golden hamster can be painful, and seems to be a primary cause of changes in the animal behavior.

Our findings suggest that animal age may be an important factor for vitamin D toxicity due to acute effects on the liver, without related changes in the calcium level. The significant changes in animal behavior were related to calcitriol uptake.

Conflicts of interests

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interests.

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